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97. Narcine brasilieusis (Olfers) Heule. " Trembler."
            Tarcine brasiliensis Gëxther, op.cit., viii, 18i0, p.45%.
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            *320s?. Oue specimen. ô .
            \(320 \mathrm{~S}_{2}\). One specimen \(\&\) (much darker in color than the of).
    98. Rhinobatus undulatus Olfers. "Sea Fiddler."
Rhinobatus undulatus Gëxther, op. cit., viii, 1860, p. 444.
*30001, ô. One specimen.
3001ㄱ, ô. One specimen.
*3001s, \&. One specimen.
99. Sphyrna zygæna (L.) Miill. © Henle. "Shovel-ose Shark."
Zygana malleus GǐxTHER, op. cit., viii, 1870, p. 381.
29998, ㅇ. One specimen.
*29999, $\hat{\text { o }}$. One specimen.
100. Carcharias terræ-novæ (Rich.) Gthr. "Ground Shark"; "Tiger Share";
"W"hite Shark."
Carcharias tervenora Güsther, op. cit., viii, 1870, p. 360.
29997. One specimen. $\hat{\delta}$
30012. One specimen. ô .
30013. One specimen. ㅇ.
*3001t. One specimen. ${ }^{*}$
*30059. One specimen.
30059 . One specimen.

ON A NEW MUSKRAT, Neofiber Alleni, FROM FLORIDA.
By FREDERICK W. TRUE, M. S.,
Curator of the Department of Mammals in the C. S. National Museum.
Tiashington, June 30, 1884.
In December, 1883, the Museum receired from Mr. Willam Wittfeld, of Georgiana, Bresard Connty, Florida, a small rodent which was immediately recognized as differing from any species which had been hitherto described. I gare a brief account of it in Science for ——, 18St, which I wish now to supplement by a somewhat fuller and more technical description.

## Ner genus, NEOFIBER.

Skull and dentition as in Fiber. Feet normal; toes not bent laterally at an angle with the sole; tail, round.

> New species, Neofiber Alleni.

Neofiber Alleni, True, Science, IV, No. i5, 1884, p. 34.
A muskrat of less than half the size of Fiber zibethicus, but of the same general form. Eyes small and high up on the head. Ears mod-
erate, broad and rounded, hirsute within the conch, the longest hairs exteuding 0.8 eentimeter beyond the margin. Border of the conch slightly and unevenly notched. Fore feet as in F. zibethicus. Palm black, except the two large posterior tubercles and the base of the thumb. Hind feet moderate, not equaling twice the length of the forefeet. Soles naked, smooth, black, and 5-tubereulate.*

The posterior-internal tubercle large and oval in outline. The remaining four situated respectively at the angle between the 1 st and $2 d$ toes between the $2 d$ and $3 d$, between the $3 d$ and 4 th, and between the 4th and 5 th; all small and of equal size. Soles narrow. Toes not inclined laterally at an angle with the sole. Fringe of the toes and sole not extending prominently below the plane of their lower surface.

Toes of the fore and hind feet only slightly webbed. Claws horncolored. Tail round, about 0.6 centimeter at the base and tapering gradually to the tip. Sparsely clothed with short blackish hairs, between which the tail appears covered with rows of scales as in Mus.

Color of the hair of the boly above as in $F$. zibethicus; rich rufous at the upper two-fifths and lead-color at the base. In a small area just behind the shoulders the base of the hairs is white. Color of the head the same as of the body, but darker. Hair of the under surface of the borly light rufous at the upper third, lead-color at the base. Chin, throat, and inner side of the fore arms and legs white or but faintly tinged with rufous. Fore and hind feet above clothed with short, dullbrown hairs which extend to the tips of the toes.

The skull, so far as examined, does not differ from that of $F$. zibethicus except in proportions.

The species is named in honor of my friend Prof. J. A. Allen, whose well known monographs of North American mammals place him in the front rank of American zoologists.
Measurements of Neofiber Alleni, from the typical alcoholic specimen from Georgiana,
Florida.

Centimeters.
Length of head and body ............................................................................. 20.2
Length of head......... ................................................................................ 5. 2
Length of tail........................................................................................ 12.6
Length of hind foot (without claws) ....................................................... 3.9
Length of fore foot (without claws).......................................................... 2.3
Nose to өyө........................................................................................ 2.0
Nose to base of ear .................................................................................. 4.5
Height of ear......................................................................................... 1.8
Length of middle toe of fore foot (without claw) ............................................. . 9
Length of middle toe of hind foot (without claw)........................................... 1.0
Longest claw of fore toot ............................................................................. . 5
Longest claw of hind foot ......................................................................... . 6

[^0]Total length ..... 4.7
Greatest width ..... 2.9
Length of nasals ..... 1.2
Length of tooth-row ..... 1. 1
Front edge of first molar to posterior mergin of incisors ..... 1.6
Greatest width of muzzle .....
Width of interorbital bridge .....  5
Center of occipital crest to line of hinder margin of orbits ..... 1.9

It is evident from an examination of Neofiler that the genus stands intermediate between the aberrant Fiber and the normal arricoline genera. The skull, the large head, and peculiar ears, and the heavy form show its affinity to Fiber, while the feet and tail prove its close relationship to the other arricolas.

It will be interesting to know how far the habits of this animal resemble those of the ordinary muskrat.

## ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS MADE BY MESSRS. J. E. BENEDICT AND W. NYE, OF THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION STEAMER "ALBATROSS."

## Hy ROEEHETEETGWAY.

A collection of birds made by Messrs. J. E. Benedict and W. Nye, naturalists accompanying the steamer "Albatross" on her winter's cruise throngh West Indian waters and along the sonthern coast of the Caribbean Sea, althongh not extensive, is of much interest. This is especially true of those collected on the island of Old Providence, 250 miles north of Aspinwall, all the species from that locality being new to science.

The species collected at the different stations are given under sepa rate headings:
I.-Island of St. Thomas, West Indies (Jamuary 17-24, 1884).

1. Mimus gilvus, Vieill. One specimen.
2. Dendroica petechia (Linn.). One specimen.
3. Certhiola portoricenses, Bryant. Six specimens.
4. Phonipara zena (Linn.). Eleven specimens.
5. Icterus vulgaris, Daud. One specimen.
6. Tyramnus dominicensis (Gm.). Seveu specimens.
7. Crotophaga ani, Linu. Three specimens.
8. Coccyzus minor (Gmel.). Three specimens.
9. Tinnunculus caribæarum (Gmı.). One specimen.
10. Chamæpelia passerina (Linn.). Nine specimens.

[^0]:    * The hind feet of $F^{n}$. zibethicus are in reality 5 -tuberculate although generally described as quadri-tuberculate.

